(c) the total number of primary schools within the Karwar Municipal limits and how many of them are visited by him during that period ?

A.—Sri S. R. KANTHI (Minister for Education).—

(a) (i) 1962-63
(April-March) ... 155 days.
(ii) 1963-64
(April to February) ... 144 days.
(b) (i) 1962-63 ... 109 schools.
(ii) 1963-64 ... 124 schools.
(c) (i) Number of schools within the Karwar Municipal limits :
(a) 1962-63 ... 20 schools.
(b) 1963-64 ... 21 schools.
(ii) Number of schools visited :
(a) 1962-63 ... 20.
(b) 1963-64 ... 12.

Sri B. P. KADAM.—What is the amount of T. A. and D. A. drawn by this officer for the years 1962 and 1963 ?

† Sri S. R. KANTHI.—Sir, I cannot have such information. If the Hon'ble Member wants, I will look into it.

Sri B. P. KADAM.—Is it not a fact that this officer is always keen on going on tours, disregarding his duties in the office ?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—A certain number of days have been prescribed for each officer, and the officer is required to tour 144 days in a year. As the member now see, he has travelled 155 days in one year and 144 days in another year and this cannot be said to be excess.

Sri B. P. KADAM.—Is it not a fact that he has exceeded his limits of T. A. and D. A for these two years ?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I have no idea. The days of tour are prescribed by the statute, and that is the minimum he has travelled and it is not much.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Is he entitled to fixed T. A. and D. A. ? Or what are the rules by which he is governed to draw his T. A. and D. A. ?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—So far as I can understand, it has to be Travelling allowance and Daily allowance.

Steps taken to bring the sale of Raw Silk in the State under the Regulated Market Commodities Act.

* *Q.*—344. Sri M. C. BASAPPA (Chamarajanagar).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) whether they are aware of the customary way of dealings that are in existence in the sale of raw silk by the raw silk merchants ;

(SRI M. C. BASAPPA)

(*b*) if so, whether it is not a fact that both the buyer and seller in the raw silk market are exploited by the middleman by such dealings ;

(*c*) if not, whether they would assure a fair deal to the buyer and seller of raw silk ;

(*d*) whether they would take suitable steps to bring the sale of raw silk in the State under the Regulated Market Commodities Act ?

A.—**Sri R. DAYANANDA SAGAR** (Deputy Minister for Sericulture).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) There have been some representations to this effect.

(c) In order to assure fair deal to both buyer and seller a silk marketing co-operative society has been established at Bangalore with a branch at Chamarajanagar.

(*d*) This was tried in 1957 but it was not successful and had to be therefore deleted from the purview of the Act.

Sri M. C. BASAPPA.—May I know whether it is a fact that both the buyer and seller in the raw silk market are exploited by the middleman ?

†**Sri R. DAYANANDA SAGAR.**—It is exactly so. A customary market has been built for silk and it has been going on for a long time. The buyer and seller have got a chance to negotiate and make sales and purchases.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಆರ್. ರಂಗೇಗೌಡ.—1957 ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಕಕೂನಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಟೆಡ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಹಾಗೂ ರೀಲರ್ಸ್, ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ರೇಷ್ಮೆಗೂ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮನವಿ ಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರನ್ಯರು ಆಗಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಂಭಕೋಣ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ದಯಾನಂದ ಸಾಗರ್.—ಆ ತರಹ ಕುಂಭಕೋಣ ಏನೂ ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri R. S. HEGDE.—In answer to (a), it is said 'Yes'. What is the customary way of dealings that are in existence in the sale of raw silk ?

Sri R. DAYANANDA SAGAR.—The customary way is that when a seller of the raw silk goes to a merchant, the buyers and sellers will be summoned and there is a customary way of telling what the sale price is going to be. The middleman brings about a compromise between them and tells them what exactly is the rate at which the seller can sell and the buyer can buy.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮಾದಯ್ಯಗೌಡ.—ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆಯಲ್ಲ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಎಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೋರಿ ವರ್ತಕರು ಎಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ದಯಾನಂದ ಸಾಗರ್.—ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 1963-64 ರಲ್ಲಿ 92 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆದಿದೆ.

Sri M. C. BASAPPA.—The answer to clause (d), is that this was tried in 1957 but it was not successful. May I know the reasons why it was not successful ?

Sri R. DAYANANDA SAGAR.—Silk is a very peculiar commodity. There are different kinds of silk, such as the filature silk, domestic basin silk and charaka silk, and a there are a number of special varieties and so it becomes rather difficult to fix a particular price. Moreover, we do not follow the advanced method of testing silk as is done in Japan and other progressive countries.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—The Hon'ble Minister was pleased to say that silk worth Rs. 92 lakhs was sold through Co-operative societies. I wish to know the quantum of silk that is produced and the quantum that will be sold through the Co-operative societies.

Sri R. DAYANANDA SAGAR.—The quantity of silk produced in the State is about 20 lakh pounds. The Society is open for everybody to come and transact. Fortunately or unfortunately, all the silk producers do not come to the Society. Many of them go to the customary market.

Sri G. V. GOWDA —I want to know what quantity of silk is sold through the Central Co-operative Society.

Sri R. DAYANANDA SAGAR.—I have already said that it is to the tune of Rs. 92 lakhs.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—I want to know in terms of pounds.

Sri R. DAYANANDA SAGAR.—A pound of it costs approximately between Rs. 40 and Rs. 45 on that bais the Hon'ble Member may calculate it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮಾದಯ್ಯ ಗೌಡ.—ಸೇಕಡ 5 ರಷ್ಟು ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ 95ರಷ್ಟು ಹೊರಗಡೆ ವರ್ತಕರ ಹತ್ತಿರವೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯ ಮೂಲ ಕವೇ ಎಲ್ಲ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವೂ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಬಾಟಲನೆಕ್ ಏನು ? ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

Sri R. DAYANANDA SAGAR.—The bottleneck is that people yet are not society-minded. The Society is open for everybody. If only a section of the people comes to the Society, we really feel sorry. We want many people to come and take advantage of the Society.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—The Hon'ble Deputy Minister for Sericulture and the Hon'ble Minister for Forests, visited Japan recently. May I know through what agency the silk is sold there and how both the seller and the buyer are benefited ?

Sri R. DAYANANDA SAGAR.—In Tokyo there is a very big Testing House in Yokohama. It is fool-proof. They have got the most advanced testing machines through which they will test every silk that is produced and give it to the seller and buyer with the result that transaction takes place on the basis of quality of the silk that is produced.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ಕೇಂದ್ರ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಒಂದು ಟೆಸ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಲಾಬೊರೇಟರಿಯನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬರದಿದ್ದರೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ದಯಾನಂದ ಸಾಗರ್.—ಟೆಸ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಲಾಬೊರೇಟರಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಅಪ್-ಟು-ಡೇಟ್ ಯಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಜಪಾನ್ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Sri M. C. BASAPPA.—Is not the regulated market meant to avoid this exploitation and why Government is not determined about setting up a regulated market for it ?

Sri R. DAYANANDA SAGAR.—To bring in a regulated market for silk at the moment is rather difficult. Unless we have a first-class testing equipment, we will not be able to test silk and to tell the buyer and seller. Actually the consumers of silk are scattered all over India mostly in Maharashtra, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Benares and other places. Most of them will not come. Only the local people will come, in which case, the former, the domestic basin producer and the charaka producer will actually lose

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮಾದಯ್ಯ ಗೌಡ.—ಕಚ್ಚಾ ರೇಷ್ಮೆಯನ್ನು ಕೋಠಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತರತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ ಕೋಠಿಯ ವರ್ತಕರು ಸೇಕಡ 95 ಅಥವಾ ನೂರರಷ್ಟು ಮುಂಗಡ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇಕಡ 75 ರಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸೇಕಡ 85ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಿಫಾರಸಾಗಿ ದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರದೆ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ದಯಾನಂದ ಸಾಗರ್.—ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಮೆ 85ರ ವರೆಗೂ ಈಗ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅದಷ್ಟು ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥರು ತಮ್ಮ ರಿಸ್ಕ್ ಮೇರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯವರು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—The sale of silk through the Silk Marketing Society works out to 11 per cent. May I know whether there are any measures under that contemplation so as to induce many more to come to the Society ?

Sri R. DAYANANDA SAGAR.—Wherever we go and whenever we meet raw silk producers, we request them to take advantage of the society. We have got a Society in Chamarajanagar and we are thinking of starting another society at Sidlaghatta.

Sri M. C. BASAPPA.—Can we at least have the fond hope of the Government establishing a regulated market in future ?

Sri R. DAYANANDA SAGAR.—After having a Testing Laboratory, Government will try to consider it.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—May I know how the Government test silk at the Silk Testing Laboratory at Bangalore that comes to the Silk Co-operative Marketing Society ?

Sri R. DAYANANDA SAGAR.—We have got a different testing equipment which is not of great practical use to us. We have got to upgrade it.

Amount spent under Agriculture and Irrigation Schemes in South Kanara District since 1961.

*Q.—478. Sri S. SUBBAYYA NAIK (Sullia).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

The amount spent by them from April 1961 under agriculture and irrigation schemes in South Kanara District and the amount spent for each work so far (Talukwise information may please be furnished) ?